

YOR

A *yoke* of mules outgoes a *yoke* of oxen, when set to work at the same time; for mules are swifter. *Broome.*
 To *Yoke*, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To bind by a yoke to a carriage.
 This Steves promised to do, if he alone would *yoke* together two brazen-hoofed bulls, and, plowing the ground, sow dragons teeth. *L'Estrange.*
 Four milk-white bulls, the Thracian use of old, Were *yok'd* to draw his car of burnish'd gold. *Dryden.*
 2. To join or couple with another.
 My name
 Be *yok'd* with his that did betray the best. *Shakespeare.*
 Cassius, you are *yoked* with a lamb,
 That carries anger as the flint bears fire. *Shak. Jul. Caesar.*
 Seek not in Latian bands to *yoke*
 Our fair Lavinia. *Dryden's En.*
 3. To enslave; to subdue.
 These are the arms
 With which he *yoketh* your rebellious necks,
 Razeth your cities. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To restrain; to confine.
 Men marry not; but chuse rather a libertine single life, than to be *yoked* in marriage. *Bacon.*
 The words and promises, that *yoke*
 The conqueror, are quickly broke. *Hudibras.*
 Xerxes, the liberty of Greece to *yoke*,
 Over Hellepont bridg'd his way. *Milton.*
Yoke-elm, *n. f.* A tree.
Yoke-fellow, *n. f.* [*yoke* and *fellow*, or *mate*.]
Yoke-mate, *n. f.* Companion in labour.
Yokefellow in arms,
 Let us to France. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
 2. Mate; fellow.
 You cannot think me fit
 To be th' *yokefellow* of your wit,
 Nor take one of so mean deserts
 To be the partner of your parts. *Hudibras.*
 Before Toulon thy *yoke-mate* lies,
 Where all the live-long night he sighs. *Stepney.*
 Those who have most distinguished themselves by railing at the sex, very often chuse one of the most worthless for a companion and *yokefellow*. *Addison's Spectator.*
Yolk, for *yielded*. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
Yolk, *n. f.* [See *Yolk*.] The yellow part of an egg.
 Nature hath provided a large *yolk* in every egg, a great part whereof remaineth after the chicken is hatched; and, by a channel made on purpose, serves instead of milk to nourish the chick for a considerable time. *Ray on the Creation.*
YON. } *adv.* [*yeon*, Saxon.] Being at a distance within view.
YOND. }
YONDER. }
 Madam, *yond* young fellow swears he will speak with you. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
 Good mother, do not marry me to *yon* fool. *Shakespeare.*
 Would you not laugh to meet a great counsellor of state in a flat cap, his gloves under his girdle, and *yond* haberdasher in a velvet gown furred with fables? *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*
 Tigranes, being encamped upon a hill with four hundred thousand men, discovered the army of the Romans, being not above fourteen thousand, marching towards him: he made himself merry with it, and said, *yonder* men are too many for an ambassage, and too few for a fight. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 For proof look up,
 And read thy lot in *yon* celestial sign. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
Yon flow'ry arbors, *yonder* allies green. *Milton.*
 Let other swains attend the rural care,
 But nigh *yon* mountain let me tune my lays. *Pope.*
YON. } *adv.* At a distance within view. It is used when
YOND. } we direct the eye from another thing to the object.
YONDER. }
 The fringed curtains of thine eyes advance,
 And say what thou see'st *yond*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
 First, and chiefest, with thee bring
 Him that *yon* foars on golden wing,
 Guiding the fiery-wheeled throne,
 The cherub, contemplation. *Milton.*
Yonder are two apple-women scolding. *Arbutnot and Pope.*
YOND. } *adj.* [I know not whence derived.] Mad; furious:
 perhaps transported with rage; under alienation of mind, in which sense it concurs with the rest.
 Then like a lion, which hath long time sought
 His robbed whelps, and at the last them found
 Amongst the shepherd swains, then waxeth wood and *yond*,
 So fierce he laid about him. *Fairy Queen.*
 Nor those three brethren, Lombards, fierce and *yond*. *Fairy.*
YORE, or *Yore*, *adv.* [*yeogara*, Saxon.]
 1. Long.
 Witness the burning altars, which he swore,
 And, guilty, heavens of his bold perjury;
 Which though he hath polluted oft and *yore*,
 Yet I to them for judgment just do fly. *Fairy Queen.*

YOU

2. Of old time; long ago.
 These bright-ey'd *Yesta* long of *yore*
 To solitary Saturn bore. *Milton.*
 There liv'd, as authors tell, in days of *yore*,
 A widow somewhat old, and very poor. *Dryden.*
 In times of *yore* an ancient baron liv'd;
 Great gifts bestow'd, and great respect receiv'd. *Prior.*
 The dev'l was piqu'd such faintship to behold;
 And long'd to tempt him, like good Job of old;
 But Satan now is wiser than of *yore*,
 And tempts by making rich, not making poor. *Pope.*
YOU. *pron.* [*cop*, *juh*, Saxon: the accusative of *ge*, *ye*.]
 1. The oblique case of *ye*.
 Ye have heard of the dispensation of the grace of God,
 which is given me to *you* ward. *Eph. iii. 2.*
 I thought to show *you*
 How easy 'twas to die, by my example,
 And banish fate before *you*. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
 2. It is used in the nominative; and though first introduced by corruption, is now established.
 You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames
 Into her scornful eyes. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 3. It is the ceremonial word for the second person singular, and is always used, except in solemn language.
 Madam, the fates withstand, and *you*
 Are destin'd Hymen's willing victim too. *Pope.*
 4. It is used indefinitely, as the French *on*.
 We pass'd by what was one of those rivers of burning matter: this looks, at a distance, like a new-plowed land; but as you come near it, you see nothing but a long heap of heavy disjointed clouds. *Addison on Italy.*
YOUNG. *adj.* [*jong*, *yeong*, Saxon; *jong*, Dutch.]
 1. Being in the first part of life; not old.
 Guests should be interlarded, after the Persian custom, by ages *young* and old. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
 He woos both high and low, both rich and poor,
 Both *young* and old. *Shakespeare.*
 There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
 But in his motion like an angel sings,
 Still quiring to the *young-ey'd* cherubims. *Shakespeare.*
 I firmly am resolv'd
 Not to bestow my *youngest* daughter,
 Before I have a husband for the elder. *Shakespeare.*
 Thou old and true Menenius,
 Thy tears are saltier than a *younger* man's,
 And venomous to thine eyes. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
 He ordain'd a lady for his prize,
 Generally praiseful, fair and *young*, and skill'd in house-
 wiferies. *Chapman.*
 In timorous deer he hanfels his *young* paws,
 And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws. *Cowley.*
 Nor need'st by thy daughter to be told,
 Though now thy spry blood with age be cold,
 Thou hast been *young*. *Dryden.*
 When we say a man is *young*, we mean that his age is yet but a small part of that which usually men attain to: and when we denominate him old, we mean that his duration is run out almost to the end of that which men do not usually exceed.
 It will be but an ill example to prove, that dominion, by God's ordination, belonged to the eldest son; because Jacob the *youngest* here had it.
 From earth they rear him struggling now with death,
 And Nestor's *youngest* stops the vents of breath. *Pope.*
 2. Ignorant; weak.
 Come, elder brother, thou art too *young* in this. *Shakespeare.*
 3. It is sometimes applied to vegetable life.
 There be trees that bear best when they begin to be old, as almonds; the cause is, for that all trees that bear must have an oily fruit; and *young* trees have a more watry juice, and less concocted. *Bacon.*
YOUNG. *n. f.* The offspring of animals collectively.
 The hedge-sparrow fed the cuckoo so long,
 That it had its head bit off by its *young*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 So many days my ewes have been with *young*;
 So many weeks ere the poor fools will year. *Shakespeare.*
 The eggs disclosed their callow *young*. *Milton.*
 The reason why birds are oviparous, and lay eggs, but do not bring forth their young alive, is because there might be more plenty. *Mor's Antidote against Divinity.*
 Not to her *young*; for their unequal line
 Was heroes make, half human, half divine;
 Their earthly mold obnoxious was to fate,
 Th' immortal part assum'd immortal state. *Dryden.*
 Those insects, for whose *young* nature hath not made provision of sufficient sustenance, do themselves gather and lay up in store for them. *Ray on the Creation.*
YOUNGISH. *adj.* [from *young*.] Somewhat young.
 She let her second room to a very genteel *youngish* man. *Tat.*
YOUNGLING. *n. f.* [from *young*; *yeongling*, Saxon.] Any creature in the first part of life. *More*

YOU

More dear unto their God, than *younglings* to their dam. *Fairy Queen.*
Youngling, thou canst not love so dear as I.— *Shakespeare.*
 Grey beard, thy love doth freeze.
 When we perceive that bats have teats, it is not unreasonable to infer, they suckle their *younglings* with milk. *Broton.*
 Encourag'd thus she brought her *younglings* nigh. *Dryden.*
 The stately beast the two Tyrreide bred,
 Snatch'd from his dam, and the tame *youngling* fed. *Dryden.*
YOUNGLY. *adv.* [from *young*.]
 1. Early in life.
 Say we read lectures to you,
 How *youngly* he began to serve his country,
 How long continu'd, and what stock he springs of. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Ignorantly; weakly.
YOUNGLY. } [from *young*.] A young person. In con-
YOUNGLY. } tempt.
 How like a *younger* or a prodigal
 The startled bark parts from her native bay,
 Hugg'd and embraced by the trumpet wind. *Shakespeare.*
 What, will you make a *younger* of me? shall I not take mine ease in mine inn, but I shall so have my pocket pick'd. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
 See how the morning opes her golden gates,
 And takes her farewell of the glorious sun:
 How well resembles it the prime of youth,
 Trimm'd like a *younger* prancing to his love. *Shakespeare.*
 Fame tells, by age fame reverend grown,
 That Phœbus gave his chariot to his son;
 And whilst the *youngster* from the path declines,
 Admiring the strange beauty of the signs,
 Proud of his charge, he drove the fiery horse,
 And would outdo his father in his course. *Creech.*
 The *youngster*, who at nine and three,
 Drinks with his sisters milk and tea,
 From breakfast reads till twelve o'clock,
 Burnet and Heylin, Hobbes and Locke. *Prior.*
YOUNGTH. *n. f.* [from *young*.] Youth. Obsolete.
 The mournful muse in mirth now list ne mask,
 As she was wont in *youngth* and summer days. *Spenser.*
YOUR. *pronoun.* [*geor*, Saxon.]
 1. Belonging to you. It is used properly when we speak of more than one, and ceremoniously and customarily when to only one.
 Either your unparagoned mistress is dead, or she's outprized by a trifle. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Your is used in an indeterminate sense.
 Every true man's apparel fits your thief: if it be too little for your thief, your true man thinks it big enough. If it be too big for your thief, your thief thinks it little enough; so every true man's apparel fits your thief. *Shakespeare.*
 There is a great affinity between coins and poetry, and your medallist and critic are much nearer related than the world imagine. *Addison on ancient Medals.*
 A disagreement between these seldom happens, but among your antiquaries and schoolmen. *Peterson on the Clafficks.*
 3. Yours is used when the substantive goes before or is understood; as this is your book, this book is yours.
 Pray for this man and for his issue,
 Whole heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
 And beggar'd yours for ever. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 That done, our day of marriage shall be yours,
 One feast, one house, one mutual happiness. *Shakespeare.*
 This kiss, if it durst speak,
 Would stretch thy spirits up into the air:
 Conceive and fare thee well.— *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 He is forsworn, if e'er those eyes of yours
 Behold another day break in the east. *Shakespeare.*
 While the sword this monarchy secures,
 'Tis manag'd by an abler hand than yours. *Dryden.*
 My wealth, my city and myself are yours. *Dryden.*
 It is my employment to revive the old of past ages to the present, as it is yours to transmit the young of the present to the future. *Pope.*
YOURS. *n. f.* [*yaur* and *self*.] You, even you; ye, not others.
 If it stand as you yourself still do,
 Within the eye of honour; be assur'd,
 My purse, my person, my extremest means,
 Lie all unlock'd to your occasions. *Shakespeare.*
 O heav'n's!
 If you do love old men, if your sweet sway
 Allow obedience, if *yourselves* are old,
 Make it your cause. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

YUX

YOUTH. *n. f.* [*yeoguth*, Saxon.]
 1. The part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence; the time from fourteen to twenty eight.
 But could *youth* last, and love still breed,
 Had joys no date, and age no need;
 Then these delights my mind might move,
 To live with thee, and be thy love. *Shakespeare.*
 See how the morning opes her golden gates,
 And takes her farewell of the glorious sun;
 How well resembles it the prime of *youth*,
 Trimm'd like a *younger*, prancing to his love. *Shakespeare.*
 His starry helm unbuckled show'd him prime
 In manhood, where *youth* ended. *Milton.*
 The solidity, quantity, and strength of the aliment is to be proportioned to the labour or quantity of muscular motion, which in *youth* is greater than any other age. *Arbutnot.*
 2. A young man.
 Siward's son,
 And many unrough *youths* even now,
 Protect their first of manhood. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 If this were seen,
 The happiest *youth* viewing his progress through,
 What perils past, what crosses to ensue,
 Would shut the book and sit him down and die. *Shakespeare.*
 About him exercis'd heroic games
 Th' unarmed *youth* of heav'n. *Milton.*
 O'er the lofty gate his art emboss'd
 Androgeos' death, and off'rings to his ghost;
 Sev'n *youths* from Athens yearly sent, to meet
 The fate appointed by revengeful Crete. *Dryden.*
 The pious chief
 A hundred *youths* from all his train elects,
 And to the Latian court their course directs. *Dryden.*
 3. Young men. Collectively.
 As it is fit to read the best authors to *youth* first, so let them be of the openest and clearest; as *Livy* before *Sallust*, *Sidney* before *Donne*. *Ben. Johnson.*
 The graces put not more exactly on
 Th' attire of Venus, when the ball she won,
 Than that young beauty by thy care is dress'd,
 When all your *youth* prefers her to the rest. *Waller.*
YOUTHFUL. *adj.* [*youth* and *full*.]
 1. Young.
 Our army is dispers'd already:
 Like *youthful* steers unyok'd they took their course,
 East, west, north, south. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
 There, in a heap of slain, among the rest,
 Two *youthful* knights they found beneath a load oppress'd
 Of slaughter'd foes. *Dryden.*
 2. Suitable to the first part of life.
 Here be all the pleasures
 That fancy can beget on *youthful* thoughts,
 When the fresh blood grows lively, and returns
 Brisk as the April buds in primrose season. *Milton.*
 In his years were seen,
 A *youthful* vigour and autumnal green. *Dryden.*
 The nymph surveys him, and beholds the grace
 Of charming features, and a *youthful* face. *Pope.*
 3. Vigorous as in youth.
 How is a good Christian animated by a steadfast belief of an everlasting enjoyment of perfect felicity, such as, after millions of millions of ages is still *youthful* and flourishing, and inviting as at the first? no wrinkles in the face, no grey hairs on the head of eternity. *Bentley.*
YOUTHFULLY. *adv.* [from *youthful*.] In a youthful manner.
YOUTHLY. *adj.* [from *youth*.] Young; early in life. Obsolete.
 True be thy words, and worthy of thy praise,
 That warlike feats dost highest glorify,
 Therein have I spent all my *youthly* days,
 And many battles fought and many frays. *Fairy Queen.*
YOUTHY. *adj.* [from *youth*.] Young; youthful. A bad word.
 The scribler had not genius to turn my age, as indeed I am an old maid, into raillery, for affecting a *youthier* turn than is consistent with my time of day. *Spektator.*
YOUTHY. *part.* [*y* and *pitch*, from *pitch*.] Fixed.
 That same wicked wight
 His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,
 Far underneath a craggy cliff *youthy*,
 Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave. *Spenser.*
YUCK. *n. f.* [*yuck*, Dutch.] Ich.
YULE. *n. f.* [*geol*, *yeol*, *yeul*, Saxon.] The time of Christmas.
YUX. *n. f.* [*yeox*, Saxon.] The hiccough.